ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

TERMS: \$1.50 PER YEAR; INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, SEPT. 29, 1859.

GEO. F. LEWIS, PUBLISHER.

# VOLUME 1.

### Business Directory. East Saginaw Courier.

GEO. F. LEWIS, Proprietor.

Published every Thursday morning at the City of East Saginaw, Michigan.

TERMS:-\$1 50 a year. Invariably in advance

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One square (16 lines or lens) 3 weeks,
" asch succeeding week,
One fourth Column, 1 Year,
" half

usiness Directory gratis. JOB PRINTING.

Connected with the Courier office is a New and Ex-tensive Jos Parsyrno Establishment, wherein Plain and Ornamental Printing of every description will be done in the latest and most fashionable style. Patronage is solicited. GEO. F. LEWIS.

### Post Office Notice. MAILS ARRIVE.

MAILS ARRIVE.

Restern Mails daily at 6 P. M.
Portsmouth & Bay City mail daily at 6 P. M.
Way mail from Flint daily at 12 P. M.
Vassar & Tuscola, mail semi-weekly,
Tuseday and Fridaya.
Raginaw City mail daily at 2. P. M.
MAILS CLOSE.

Restern mails daily at 8 P. M.
Portsmouth & Bay City daily at 7 A. M.
Way mail to Flint daily at 1 P. M
Vassar & Tuscola, Semi-weekly mail Mondays and
Thurrdays at 1 P. M.
Saginaw City Mail daily at 12 M.
Office hours from 7 A. M. to 124 P. M., and from
1 P. M. to 84 P. M.
G. G. HESS, P. M.

Bast Saginaw, August 4, 1859.

W. L. P. LITTLE & CO.,

Bankers and Exchange Brokers, buy and sell Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold and Silver, &c. Will give prompt attention to Collections, and remit drafts at current rates. Takes paid for non-residents, and all matters connected with a Land Agency promptly attended to. EAST SAGINAW. W. L. SHERMAN.

Exchange Office, will buy and sell Notes, Mortgages,
Drafts, &c., and uncurrent money. All collections
promptly attended to. Office at Bay City: Bay
County, Michigan. BAY CITY.

WEBBER & WHEELER. tiorneys and Counsellors at Law and Solicitors in Chancery. Agents for baying and selling Lands, paying Taxes, &c. Office, corner of Water and Genesco streets. EAST SAGINAW.

BYRON B. BUCKHOUT. esals and Retail dealer in English and American Hardware, Cultery, Iron, Agricultural Implements, Stoves, Copper, 'Iln and Sheet Iron Ware, Ac. Brick Block. EAST SAGINAW.

HARVEY JOSLIN. Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office in the Enterprise building up stairs. EAST SAGINAW. CURTIS, BLISS & CO.

Wholesele and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groce-ries, Crockery, Clothing, Hats, Caps. &c. EAST SAGINAW. HESS BRO. & CO.

Dealers in Drugs and Medicines. Patent Medicines Opposite Brick Hotel. EAST SAGINAW.

C. H. FREEMAN,

Attorney and Commellor at Law, Solicitor and Coun-sellor in Chancery, Commissioner for the State of New York. Office over Watson's Store. BAY CITY. H. S. PENOYER.

titorney and Counsellor at Law, Land, Tax, and Collecting Agent. Office in the Court House, SAGINAW CITY. WILLIAM L. SHERMAN, Practitioner at Law, in all the Courts of the State of Michigan. All business executily aftended to. BAY CITY.

WOODWORTH & WILSON, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Land and Tax Paying Agents, MIDLAND CITY.

WILLIAM L. WEBBER. Caited States Commissioner for the District of Michigan, Office. EAST SAGINAW. DILLINGHAM & ROBINSON.

Attorneys & Counsellors. EAST SAGINAW D. W. C. GAGE.

torney and Counseller at Law, and Solicitor in Chancey; also Dand and Tax Agent. EAST SAGINAW. G. A. LATHROP.

vician and Surgeon. Residence on east side of Washington street, between Williams and Hayden treets. EAST SAGINAW. JAMES S. WEBBER.

cler in Family Groceries, Oils, Painta and Glass, Confectionarys, Purnes and Ramna, Laclies' Work Rackets, Pois for House Plants, &c., &c. Water Brick, five doors south of Brick Block. EAST SAGINAW.

AMBROTYPES.

EASTMAN, HAVING FITTED UP ROOMS
prepared to take Ambrolypes in superior style, and
put them up in beautiful cases just received by Express. Good pictures taken as low as FIFTY CENTS

THOSE INDEBTED TO US EITHER ON NOTE or account, are requested to call and settle the are without delay, as we are determined to close all seconds. Hereafter our terms are Cash.

COPELAND & BARTOW.

ARGE BOX STOVES FOR STORES, SCHOOL

SHRET MUSIC.—IN GREAT VARIETY THIS day received by express, and for sale by A. FERGUSON.

SCHENCE ORDER.

STATE WITHOUT SECURITY ORDER.

STATE WITHOUT S CHANCERY ORDER.

CITATE OF MICHIGAN: Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Bay in chancery, at Bay City the 6th day of August A. D. 1859, in which James Johnson is complainant, and Lott Frost, Sarah E. Frost, Charles Bradley, Anna Augusta Bradley, Augusta Bradley, Honry M. Bradley, Edward A. Elies, Richard W. Bliss, Benjamin Dean, and George F. Bradley and Alonzo Bradley executors for the last, will and tostament of Eli Bradley deceased, are defendants:

It satisfactorily appearing to this Court by affidavit that the defendants, Lott Frost, Sarah E. Frost, Charles Bradley, Anna Augusta Bradley, Augusta Bradley, Edward A. Bliss, Richard W. Bliss, Benjamin Dean, and George F. Bradley and Alonzo Bradley executors &c., are not residents of this State but that the said Lott Frost, Sarah E. Frost and Rioba & W. Bliss reside in the State of New York, the ad Charles Bradley, Anna Augusta Bradley, saa Augusta Bradley reside in the State of Blinois, and the said Edward A. Bliss, Benjamin Dean, Alonzo Bradley and George F. Bradley reside in the State of Massachusetts, on motion of Webber & Wheeler solicitors for the complainant, ordered that said non-resident defendants cause their appearance in this cause to be entered therein, and notice thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitors within four months after the date of this order, and in case of their appearance that they answer the bill of complaint filed in this cause within the same time, and in default thereof that the said bill of complaint be taken as confessed by said defendants: An I it is further ordered that the said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published in the "East Seginaw Courier" a newspaper published in the "East Seginaw Courier" a newspaper published in the defondants at least Iwenty days before the time herein before prescribed for their appearance.

Webber & Webber & Wheeler Defor prescribed for their appearance.

Webber & Webber & Compl'its Sol'rs.

Webber & Webber & Compl'its Sol'rs.

EAST SAGINAW.

H. MARKS.

Dealer in Hats, Caps. Furs and Skins, Ready Made Clething, Gloves, &c. Opposite Erick Hotel.

EAST SAGINAW.

MERSHON & BROS.

Will attend to the Purchase, Shipment and Inspecties of Lumber on Saginaw River. Post Office, and State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wite The southwest quarter and the north-half of the northeast fractional quarter of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the north half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the north half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the north half of the northwest quarter and the southwest quarter of section mine (9) all in township twenty-one (21), north of range seven (7) eact; also, the southwest quarter of section mine (9) all in township twenty-one (21), north of range seven (7) eact; also, the southwest quarter of section mine (9) all in township twenty-one (21), north, of range seven (7) eact; also, the southwest quarter of section mine (9) all in township twenty-one (1), in township twenty-one (2), north, of range seven (7) eact; also, the southwest quarter of section mine (9). In township twenty-one (1), in township twenty-one (2), north, of range seven (7) eact; also, the southwest quarter of section mine (9). In township twenty-one (1), in township twenty-one (2), north, of range seven (7) eact; also, the southwest quarter of section mine (1), in township twenty-one (2), north, of range seven (3) eact of the southwest quarter of section thirty-six (36), also, the southwest quarter of section thirty-six (36). also, the southwest whole of which, being pine lands, in a body, I will, by order of said court, sell in one parcel. JOHN S. BAGG, U.S. Marshal, LOCKWOOD & CLARKE, Complainant's Solicitors.

### CHANCERY SALE.

CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance of and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for the County of Saginaw, in chancery; made on the 20th day of November A. D. 1857, in a certain cause wherein Elijah March was complainant and William Johnson, Borathy Johnson and Hiram Mapes were defendants. Notice is here-try given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court Heave of the County of Saginaw, in the City of Saginaw in the State of Michigan on Friday the 23d day of September A. D. 1859, at two o'clock P. M. of that day, all that real estate, known and described in soid decree substantially as follows: Being a part of the south-west part of the south-west fractional quarter of rection eighteen, in Township No. twelve, north of range five cast, and bounded as follows: beginning at a point where the west side of Webster street, in East Saginaw, intersects the south section line of said section eighteen, thence running north 360 feet, thence mest 240 feet, thence routh 360 feet, thence of beginning, being in the city of East Saginaw and State of Michigan.

Dated, August 6th, 1859.

AUG. S. GAYLORD.

Dated, August 6th, 1859. AUG. S. GAYLORD, Circuit Court Communicationer for Saginaw County, Mich.

THE FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILW. ComPANY give notice that they jutend to app the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors Saghaw County, for leave to construct a suital Bridge for the trains of sald company, over Sagion River, with a draw not less than sixty(50) feet

GEORGE T. CLARK.

Chief Engineer. F. & P. M. R.
Flint & Pero Marquette Railway Officer
Flint, Michigan, August 17th, 1859;

### NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE EAST SACISW SALT M'G. Co. East Sagmaw, Sept. 5, 1859.

OTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of

## Selected Poetry.

when Dick, who is occasionally in the checkered. Let's take a drink!"

and "sports" might be found nightly and all the news of the day in which "fancy" was particularly interested might be pickhimself being present, and while they were talking of various subjects of interest, over an occasional tod, the door suddenly opened, and a small man neatly dressed, in the flash style of the day, and with a wildness of expression in his eye entered the room and slammed the doo after him; walked up to the bar, hardly noticed by the crowed, and calling for

arms-"Things are checkered!" Everybody turned to look at him. "I tell you," the little man went on-"I tell you, gentlemen, things are checker-ed! They don't make them as they used 

cing up and down.

hurt you? Go home to your mother!" him, "things are checkered! and you phatic blood in his boiling veins; the Fam a little man-weigh just one hundred and twenty-eight pounds, and I feel would drag St. Peter's across the desert your fighters? Bring on your fighters I to it; but there is a little, sober eyed, topounds, and I tell you things are check- holds him with one finger, and takes away arms about like and insane windmill.

an encounter, now went up to him, and laying his hand on his shoulder, said in a laying his hand on his shoulder, said in a slangy way: "Dry up, will you?—say? What are you missin' about!—say! You ish priest:—"Well, Patrick, I am glad don't want to fight nobody! Go lay you have recovered-but were you not down; you'll get hurt, sure!"

heeding the remarks addressed to him-I tell you things are checkered! They

chatting and discussing the quality of by lighting!" "Well, gentlemen," ex-

The little man has never been recognized by any of the party from that hour to this; and who he was, where he came from, or where he went to, remains a mystery to this day; but there is not one of the party who will not, when he thinks of the circumstance acknowledge that "Things are checkered."

Things are checkered.

The checker checker checkered checker alluded to. It is imposible to write the from, or where he went to, remains a story as he told it; his "style" can't be mystery to this day; but there is not one put into print, and the story must, of of the party who will not, when he thinks course, lose something at our hands in of the circumstance acknowledge that

that walketh with wise men shall be wise, but companion of fools shall be destroyed. It is said to be a property of the tree-

frog that it acquires the color of whatever it adheres to for a short time. Thus, when found on growing corn, it is commouly of a dark green. If found on the tree. Just so it is with men. Tell me whom you choose and prefer as companed up. One evening, when the party at lions, and I certainly can tell you who you live Platt's was unusually large, Hyer lare. Do you love the society of the vulgar? Then you are already debased in your sentiments. Do you seek to be with the profane? In your hearts you are like them. Are jesters and buffoons your choice friends? He who loves to laugh at folly is himself a fool. Do you love and seek the society of the wise and good? Is this your habit? Would you rather take the lowest seat among such some brandy and water, took a drink, and than the highest among others? Then you have already learned to be wise and the party. Then stepping out into the good. You may not have made much room, he exclaimed, throwing out his progress, but even a good beginning is not to be despised. Hold on your way. and seek to be a companion of all that Some laughed and others looked surprised. fear God. So you shall be wise for yourself, and wise for eternity.

LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINE .- "I love," to, and you can't tell who's who! Things says Elihu Burrit, "to see one of those lange creatures, with sinews of brass and muscles of iron, strut forth from his smoky stable, and saluting the long train of "What's the matter sonny?" said one cars with a dozen sonorous pulls from his of the fighters of the party. "Who's iron postrils, fall back gently into his barness. There he stands champing and "I tell you, gentlemen," again said the foaming upon the iron, track, his great little man, stopping and looking around heart a furnace of glowing coals; his lymso good I can taste myself! Where's of Sahara, if he could be fairly hitched ered!" And the little man threw his his breath in a moment, should he grow restive or vicious. I am always deeply One of the party, a large, broad shoul- interested in this man, for, begrimed dered, bullet headed bruiser, who bore he may be by machinery, he is the about his figure-head the sears of many physical mind of that huge steam-horse."

fon't want to fight nobody! Go lay you have recovered—but were you not constitution is religiously, morally and politically afraid to meet your God?" "Och, no, you'll get hurt, sure!"

"I tell you," again exclaimed the litual to meet your God?" "Och, no, your riverence, it was the other chap I pose that a Constitution which acknowledges the sample of the fellow as he turned away without was afraid uv," replied Pat. tle fellow as he turned away without was afraid uv," replied Pat.

### From the Washington Constitution. Territorial Slavery Question.

themselves.

The Constitution certainty does not establish slavery in the Territories, nor anywhere clse. Nobody in this country ever thought or said so. But the Con-

rights which a citizen may leg sily acquire in a State. If a man acquires property of any kind in a State, and goos with it into a Territory, he is not for that reason to be stripped of it. Our simple and plain proposition is, that the legal owner of a blave or other chattel may go with it into a Federal Territory without forfeiting his title.

Who denies the truth of this, and upon what ground can it be controvered? The reasons which support it are very obvious and very conclusive. As a jurist and a statesson, Mr. Pouglas ought to be familiar with them, and there was a time when he was supposed to understand them very well. We will briefly give him a few of them:

It is an assimate principle of public law that a right of property, a private relation, condition or states, lawfully existing in one State or country, is not changed by the mere removal of the purities to another country, unless the law of that other country be in direct conflict with it. For instance: A marriage legally solumized in France is binding in America; children kern in Germany are legitimate here if they are legitimate there; and a merchant who buys goods in New York according to the laws of that State may carry them to Illinois and hold thous there under his contract. It is precisely so with the states of a negro carried from one part of the United States to another; the question of his freedom or servitude depends on the law of that place where he came from, and depends on the law of the place have forbidden it. A slave being property in Virginia, regards it as illegal wherever the laws of the Place have forbidden it. A slave being propenty in Virginia, regards it as illegal wherever the laws of the place have forbidden it. A slave being propenty in Virginia, regards it as illegal wherever the laws of the place have forbidden it. A slave being propenty in Virginia, regards it as illegal wherever the may of the regulation, and the slave caves servi- for a similar reason. The constitution and laws of the United States simply declare that

United States neither establishes nor prohibits slavery in the States or Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it, but leaves the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their do-

mestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States."

The Constitution neither establishes nor prohibits statesy in the States or Territories. If it be meant by this that the Constitution does not, proprie vigore, by this that the Constitution does not, proprio vigare, either cumucipate any man's slave or create the condition of slavery and impose it on free negroes, but leaves the question of every black man's status, in the Torritories as well as in the States, to be determined by the local law, then we admit it, for it is the very same proposition which we have been trying to prove. But if, on the contrary, it is to be understood as an assertion that the Constitution does not permit a master to keep his slave, or a free negro to have his liberty, in all parts of the Union where the local law does not interfere to prevent it, then the error is not only a very grave one, but it is also absurd and solf-contradictory.

does not interfere to prayeral it, then the error is not only a very grave one, but it is also absurd and solf-contradictory.

The Constitution neither establishes nor prohibits starery in the States or Terribries beyond the paner of the people legally to control it. This is saling to Point-No-Point again. Of course a subject which is legally controlled cannot be beyond the power that controls it. But the question is, what constitutes legal control, and when the people of a State or Terribry are in a condition to exercise it?

The Constitution of the United States.

This carries as round a full circle, and drops us precisely at the place of beginning. That the Constitution, is most true, We are far from denying it. We never heard it doubted, and expect we never will. But the statement of it proves nothing, defines nothing and explains nothing. It merely durkens the subjects, as works without meaning always do.

But notwithstanding all this circuity of expression and consequent opaqueness of meaning in the magasine article of Mr. Douglas, we think we can guess what his opinions are or will be when he comes to reconsider the subject. He will admit (at least he will not undertake to deny) that the status of a negro, whether of servitude or freedom, accompanies him there wherever he goes, and adheres to him in every part

whether of servitude or freedom, accompanies him wherever he goes, and adheres to him in every part of the Union until he meets some local law which

them bond or free.

But we here come to the point at which opinions diverge. Some insist that no citizen can be deprived of his property in player, or in anything clas, except by the provisions of a State Constitution or by the net of a State Legislature; while others contend that an unfinited control over private rights may be exercised by a Territorial Legislature as soon as the ear-

# NUMBER 10.

This proposition is so plain, so well established and so universally acknowledged, that any argament in its favor would be a more waste of words. Mr. Boughas does not deny it, and it did not require the thousandth part of his sagacity to see that it was undeniable. He claims for the Territorial governments the right of confiscating private property on the ground that thisse governments and sovereign—have an uncontrollable and independent power over all their internal affairs. That is the point which he thinks is to split the Democracy and impals the nation. But it is so entirely erromeous, that it must vanish into thin air as soon as it comes to be examined.

A Territorial government is merely provisional and temporary. It is created by Congross for the necessary preservation of order and the purposes of police. The power conferred upon it are expressed in the organic act, which is the charter of its existence, and which may be changed or repealed at the pleasure of Congross. In most of those acts the power has been expressly reserved to Congress of revising the Territorial laws, and the power to repeal them exists without such reservation. This was asserted in the case of Kanasa by the most distinguished Senators in the Congress of 1856. The President appoints the Governor, Judges and all other officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for, directly or indirectly, by Congress. Even the expenses of the Territorial government are paid out of the Federal Trassury.—The truth is, they have no attribute of sovereignty about them. The essence of sovereignty consists in having no superior. But a Territorial government, upon whose pleasure it is dependent for its very existence—in whom it fives, and mave, and has its being—who has made and can unmake it with a breath.

Where does this sovereign authority to deprive men of their property come from I. This transcendent power, which even despots are cautious about using, and which a constitutional monarch neve exercise—bow does it get into a Territorial Legisla